



Australian Bureau of Statistics

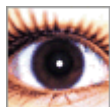
1318.3 - Qld Stats, Mar 2011

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FORTHCOMING ISSUES

This is the final release of Qld Stats pending the development of a new national output (cat. no. 1367.0), scheduled for release in July 2011.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

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June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05
	Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

About this Release

Qld Stats provides an overview of Queensland's key social and economic indicators, presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of upcoming seminars, current and future releases and other

matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Readers can access further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by following the links contained on each page.

This is the final release of Qld Stats pending the development of a new national output (cat. no. 1367.0), scheduled for release in July 2011.

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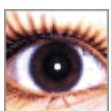
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ABS NEWS AND UPCOMING EVENTS

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Glossary of Statistical Geography Terminology, 2011

Glossary of Statistical Geography Terminology, 2011 (cat no. 1217.0.55.001) was released on 4 March 2011.

This publication contains brief explanations and definitions of various geographical terms and classifications used in ABS products.

Research Paper: Business Innovation and the Use of Information and Communications Technology, Mar 2011

Research Paper: Business Innovation and the Use of Information and Communications Technology, Mar 2011 (cat no. 1351.0.55.033) was released on 3 March 2011.

This study uses data from the ABS Business Longitudinal Database (BLD) to examine the association between the intensity of use of information and communications technology (ICT) by businesses, and innovation. Firm level data for 6,442 businesses from the 2005-06 and 2006-07 waves of the BLD are used. An 'ICT intensity index' is constructed to represent the levels of sophistication in the business' ICT usage. The association of this indicator with different types of innovation is modelled using multivariate regression. The types of innovation considered include product, process, organisational and marketing innovations.

The analysis finds a strong relationship between ICT intensity and innovative activity at the firm level. Businesses which use sophisticated types of ICT are significantly more likely to undertake innovation of any type. The more intense ICT users are likely to undertake more types of innovation, more novel innovations and are more likely to develop the innovations internally. The relationship between ICT and innovative activity holds when controlling for a range of other business characteristics, such as employment size and industry division.

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Census of Population and Housing: Outcomes from the 2011 Census Output Geography Discussion Paper, 2011

Census of Population and Housing: Outcomes from the 2011 Census Output Geography Discussion Paper, 2011 (cat. no. 2911.0.55.003) was released on 22 February 2011.

In March 2010 the ABS published the Discussion Paper: Census of Population and Housing - ABS Views on the 2011 Census Output Geography (cat. no. 2911.0.55.002).

The paper explained our Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) implementation plans for the 2011 Census data output. You were invited to comment on the proposed range of Census products and services available for the various levels of the ASGS. This second information paper summarises your feedback and our response. It outlines the changes which have been made to the original proposal.

Summary

Most feedback was supportive of our plans to disseminate Census data on an ASGS basis.

However, a number of concerns were raised, including:

- Indigenous Profiles not being available by Statistical Area Level geographies
- Time Series Profile only being available by Statistical Local Area and not on Statistical Area Level geographies
- The impact the change in geography classifications would have on time series data, and
- The impact on data availability for Place of Work, Address 1 Year Ago and Address 5 Years Ago

In response we have made the following changes:

- Indigenous Profiles will be available for Statistical Area Level 2 through to Statistical Area Level 4
- All Community Profiles and DataPacks, apart from the Working Profile, will be available for Statistical Local Areas
- QuickStats will be available for Statistical Local Areas
- Time Series Profile will be released for a range of ASGS areas
- Place of Work, Address 1 year ago and Address 5 year ago will be released for Statistical Area Level 2 and Local Government Area
- Boundaries for Statistical Local Areas and Local Government Areas will be finalised in June 2011 to ensure they are current for the 2011 Census

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Demography News, Feb 2011 (cat. no. 3106.0) was released on 22 February 2011.

Demographic statistics provide measures of the Australian population, its size, growth, composition and geographic distribution, as well as the components that shape population change: births, deaths and migration.

This newsletter provides information about the latest demographic research and analysis being undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Subjects include;

- Impact of Floods on ABS Data: An Update
- 2011 Census: Preview Our Plans
- The Australian Statistical Geography Standard and Population Estimates
- Feature Article - Australia's Recent Temporary Migrants
- Overseas Arrivals and Departures
- Victorian Local Government Area Population Pyramids

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Queensland at a Glance, Jan 2011

Queensland at a Glance, Jan 2011 (cat. no. 1312.3) was released on 9 February 2011.

Queensland at a Glance is an annual publication that provides selected statistics on the State of Queensland, topics include;

- People: Demography, Labour Market, Regional Population, Education, Crime and Justice
- Industry: Agriculture, Mining, Selected Industries, Building, Tourist Accommodation, Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Retail Turnover
- Economy: CPI, External Merchandise Trade, State Government Finance
- Environment: Climate, Geography, Government

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Education News, January 2011

Education News, January 2011 (cat. no. 1330.0) was released on 31 January 2011.

This newsletter highlights the latest curriculum related teaching resources, student activities and statistical tools that have been developed by ABS Education Services as well as other ABS resources that are useful for schools.

Some items include;

- 2011 CensusAtSchool Questionnaire
- The International Statistical Literacy Project poster competition
- The International CensusAtSchool Data Tool
- Classroom Ideas
- The Interact with our data page
- Conferences

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Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011

Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001) was released on 23 December 2010.

The ASGS provides a common framework of statistical geography used by the ABS to enable the publication of statistics that are comparable and spatially integrated. This publication is the first in a series of Volumes that will detail the various structures and regions of the ASGS. Its purpose is to outline the conceptual basis of mesh blocks, the regions of the main structure and the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and their relationships to each other. The digital boundaries, codes and labels for each of these regions can be obtained as downloads from the ABS website free of charge.

PURPOSE OF THIS PUBLICATION

The purpose of this publication is to outline the conceptual basis of the ASGS Main Structure and the Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs) and their relationships to each other. The digital boundaries, maps, codes and labels for each of these regions are defined and can be obtained from the ABS website free of charge at <https://www.abs.gov.au/geography>.

This publication is the first in a series of volumes that will detail the various structures and regions of the ASGS. For more detail, please refer to [ASGS Related Material and Release Timetable](#).

PURPOSE OF THE ASGS

The main purpose of the ASGS is for disseminating geographically classified statistics. It provides a common framework of statistical geography which enables the publication of statistics that are comparable and spatially integrated.

When the ASGS is fully implemented within the ABS, statistical units such as households and businesses will be assigned to a Mesh Block. Data collected from these statistical units will then be compiled into ASGS defined geographic regions which, subject to confidentiality restrictions, will be available for publication.

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Quality Management of Statistical Processes Using Quality Gates, Dec 2010

Quality Management of Statistical Processes Using Quality Gates, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 1540.0) was released on 23 December 2010.

This Information Paper describes Quality Gates, providing an explanation of each of the six components of Quality Gates, followed by a discussion of the benefits and learnings from the use of gates and a demonstration of how they are used by the ABS.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is Australia's official statistical agency. It is committed to leading a high quality statistical service to assist and encourage informed decision making. A key function of the ABS is to provide statistical leadership in developing and assisting to implement standards used in statistical processes undertaken by official bodies.

Statistical collections are often exposed to the risk that one or more of the components of

the process fail to meet the quality standard expected, such that the quality or the integrity of the statistical outputs are affected. In this paper we refer to this kind of risk as "statistical risk". Statistical risk arises for various reasons, some of which may include inadequate inputs, processes not being well defined, changes to existing processes, or human error.

The purpose of this paper is to introduce a new approach to managing statistical processes. This framework provides a systematic approach for assessing the quality of the statistics at specific points in the process, such that the overall quality of outputs are fit for their intended purposes. Agencies involved in collecting, processing, analysing or disseminating statistics will be able to apply the framework for mitigation against statistical risks in statistical processes.

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2011 Census - Are you in the picture?

2011 Census Media Release: Are you in the picture (Media Release), 2011 was released on 12 February, 2011

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) spectacular three-dimensional art work created at Brisbane's Queens Street Mall can now be re-lived online.

Time-lapsed vision of the chalk illustration, drawn by internationally renowned artist Jenny McCracken, is available on our YouTube channel, [Census Australia](#).

Time-lapsed vision of the chalk design will also be available on Facebook at 2011 Census Australia, along with other topical Census videos, polls and quizzes.

Journalists, reporters, editors and producers can also follow the Census on Twitter [@2011Census](#).

Key Census dates:

- February 2011 - Recruitment of Area Supervisors begins.
- 2 - 4 March 2011 - Census 'Beyond the Count' conference.
- Early April 2011 - Recruitment of Census Collectors begins.
- 28 July 2011 - eCensus opens to the public.
- 9 August 2011 - Census night.
- 10 August - Early September 2011 - Collection of Census forms.
- June 2012 - The first results from the 2011 Census will be released.

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Recent Social Statistics

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- Reflecting a Nation: Stories from the 2011 Census
- Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2009-10
- Criminal Courts, Australia, 2009-10
- Perspectives on Sport
- Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events
- Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia
- Australian Demographic Statistics
- Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia

Health @ a glance, 2011

[Health @ a glance](#), 2011 (cat. no. 4841.0) was released on 11 March 2011.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics collects a wide range of health information from the National Health Survey (NHS), the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC), the Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing (SMHWB), and the Patient Experience Survey (PEX). The Health @ a glance publication will showcase a collection of articles on various health-related topics. These will be added progressively. This first fact sheet contains information on smoking, and is available from the downloads tab in pdf form.

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Perspectives on Culture, March 2011

[Perspectives on Culture](#), March 2011 (cat. no. 4172.0.55.001) was released on 4 March

2011.

Culture and the arts can have a significant impact on Australian society, and are acknowledged as a means of bringing people together, supporting quality of life and enhancing community networks as well as generating economic outcomes through employment opportunities, business and government funding. The National Centre for Culture and Recreation Statistics (NCCRS), through our 'Perspectives on Culture' series, aims to provide informed commentary on a range of topics relating to this area.

Some data for Queensland:

- Attendance rates at museums in Queensland increased from 22% in 2005-06 to 24% in 2009-10.
- In Queensland in 2009-10, 603,500 people (17%) visited zoological gardens, 416,100 (12%) attended other wildlife parks and 621,900 (18%) visited aquariums of marine parks, a total of 1,134,000 persons (33%).

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Aspects of Disability and Health in Australia, 2007-2008

Aspects of Disability and Health in Australia, 2007-2008 (cat. no. 4367.0) was released on 4 March 2010.

This publication is to analyse the health experiences of those in our population with a profound or severe disability in comparison to those with no reported disability. The analysis aims to inform discussion and debate around health policies which impact on people with profound/severe core activity limitation.

The data are drawn from the 2007-08 National Health Survey, conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from August 2007 to June 2008. Around 20,800 people from all states and territories and across all age groups were included. As the NHS is a household survey, residents of hospitals, nursing or convalescent homes or similar accommodation were outside the scope of the survey, therefore prevalence data for some conditions are likely to be affected. The survey did not go to very remote areas.

Topics covered include:

- Age distribution
- Index of disadvantage
- Selected long-term health conditions
- personal stressors and mental health
- Medication
- Selected health risk factors
- Medical service use and
- Health insurance cover.

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Reflecting a Nation: Stories from the 2011 Census

Reflecting a Nation: Stories from the 2011 Census, February 2011 (cat. no. 2071.0) was released on 28 February 2011.

One hundred years of working on the Census focuses on the history of Census collectors and other workers, and offers an enjoyable read for anyone who likes the occasional look at history.

It is the first article in the online series Reflecting a Nation: Stories from the 2011 Census. Further articles will be released progressively and cover topics about the history of the Australian Census, contemporary society and the trends that affect the lives of Australian people. It begins with several historical articles released in 2011, focussing on 100 years of the Census from 1911 to 2011. Analytical articles based on 2011 census data will be released from June 2012.

Further articles will be advertised on the Census homepage and available at www.abs.gov.au/census

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Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2009-10

Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4530.0) was released on 17 February 2011.

This publication presents results from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) national Crime Victimisation Survey, conducted from July 2009 to June 2010 using the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS). The survey collected data about victims for a selected range of personal and household offences, whether victims reported these incidents to police, characteristics of victims and characteristics of their most recent incident, and people's perceptions on social disorder in their local area. This is the second crime victimisation survey conducted by the ABS since it was redesigned in 2008-09. Time series data are included to compare results with the 2008-09 Crime Victimisation Survey.

Items include: summary data about victims for a selected range of personal and household offences including assault, threatened assault, sexual assault, personal robbery, household break-in, attempted break-in, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle and malicious property damage. Also provides information about the characteristics of victims, the characteristics of their most recent incident and whether the incidents were reported to police. For the first time, people's perceptions about social disorder problems were also included in the survey.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2008-09, there were 120,400 victims of actual physical assault (excluding sexual assault) and 129,600 victims of threatened assault.
- These victims suffered a total of 904,400 actual or threatened assaults, 307,700 (34%) incidents of physical assault and 596,700 (66%) incidents of threatened physical assault.

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Criminal Courts, Australia, 2009-10

Criminal Courts, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4513.0) was released on 27 January 2011.

This publication provides nationally comparable data showing the number of defendants dealt with by the higher (Supreme and Intermediate), Magistrates and Children's criminal

courts. Includes details on the characteristics of defendants (such as age and sex), and outcomes associated with adjudicated defendants (including sentence type) by the type of principal offence committed. Information is presented for each state and territory (including the aggregate total for Australia) and for each of the three court levels.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2009-10, in higher courts a total of 5,457 defendants were finalised. Of these 4,214 were found guilty and 3,237 received custodial orders.
- In Magistrates Courts in 2009-10, 170,685 defendants were finalised and 156,768 were proven guilty with 133,171 pleading guilty. Custodial orders were given to 8,261 and non-custodial orders were given to 148,147.
- In Children's Courts in 2009-10, 8,165 defendants were finalised and 7,153 were proven guilty, with 7,073 pleading guilty. Custodial orders were given to 388 defendants and non-custodial orders were given to 6,765.
- Higher courts defendants were 84.2% males, 15.6% females and 0.1% organisations. Magistrates Courts defendants were 76.6% males, 22.6% females and 0.4% organisations. Children's Courts defendants were 76.1% males and 23.8% females.

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Perspectives on Sport

Perspectives on Sport, Jan 2011 (cat. no. 4156.0.55.001) was released on 21 January 2011.

This publication is a series of short articles on topics of interest relating to sport and physical recreation using data sourced from a range of ABS surveys.

This is the fifth issue of Perspectives on Sport. Future releases will feature articles on topics that are current in the media and of interest to the community using survey data as it becomes available. In most cases the data presented will be current, however, it is recommended that users check for more recent releases through the ABS website by going to the [Culture and Recreation Topics @ a Glance](#) page.

Some data for Queensland:

- In the week prior to interview, 66% of persons interviewed did not meet the current physical activity guidelines (30 minutes of moderate intensity exercise on most, preferably all, days).
- Commonwealth games sports in which children participated were: swimming, 14.7% of males and 19.7% of females, athletics 2.3% males and 2.7 females, gymnastics, 2.5% males and 7.0% females, rugby league 11.8% males and netball 12.4% females.

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Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events

Spectator Attendance at Sporting Events, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4174.0) was released on 21 December 2010.

This publication contains details on the number of people aged 15 years and over who attended sporting events as spectators (excluding junior and school sport). Details are

presented on the characteristics of the spectators, the most popular sports attended, and frequency of attendance.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2005-06, rugby league was the most popular spectator sport - 494,600 persons attended rugby league matches, 411,800 attended horse racing meetings and 366,200 attended motor sports. Between 2005-06 and 2009-10, the attendance rate at rugby league increased from 16.0% to 17.2%. The attendance rate for horse racing decreased from 13.4% to 10.5% and that for motor sports decreased from 11.9% to 10.2%
- In 2009-10, 598,000 persons attended rugby league matches, the most popular spectator sport for both sexes (353,100 males and 244,900 females). The next most popular sport for males was motor sports (229,400) followed by horse racing (180,500). For females this order was reversed with horse racing the next most popular sport (184,400) followed by motor sports (124,000).

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Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia

Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4114.0) was released on 21 December 2010.

This publication contains details on the frequency of visits and characteristics of people who attend a range of cultural venues and events including libraries, archives, museums, various categories of music and performing arts performances, cinemas, botanic gardens, zoological parks and aquariums.

Some data for Queensland:

- The most popular cultural venue or event was attendance at cinemas, with an estimated 2,387,300 persons attending at least once in the 12 months before interview, 69% of the total population aged 15 years and over.
- The attendance rate for cinemas was 65% for males and 72% for females.
- Performing arts (music, dance, theatre, etc.) attracted 1,702,200 attendees (723,300 males and 996,900 females) during 2009-10. Within this group, popular music concerts had the highest attendance rates (25% for males and 30% for females).
- Persons in a couple family with dependent children had the highest attendance rate at zoological parks (40%) whereas persons in lone parent families with dependent children had the highest attendance rate at cinemas (79%).
- Income has a great effect on attendance at cultural venues as the cost of entry has less effect on those in the higher quintiles. The notable exception is libraries (generally free) where the attendance rate is higher in the lowest three quintiles (38%).

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Australian Demographic Statistics

Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2010 (cat. no. 3101.0) was released on 21 December 2010.

This publication contains quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and

Australia. Includes: the most recent estimates of the population in five-year age groups; numbers (and some rates) of births, deaths and infant deaths; interstate and overseas movements; and quarterly and/or annual time series tables. Also includes: projected resident populations; projected population in households; projected number of households; and projected average household size for states, territories and Australia.

Some data for Queensland:

- At June 2010 the preliminary estimated resident population was 4,516,400 persons, a growth rate of 2.0% from June 2009 and 20% of the Australian population
- During 2009-10, an estimated 66,333 babies were born, giving a total fertility rate of 2.1 births per woman.
- In 2009-10, natural increase (births less deaths) was 39,811, slightly less than net overseas migration (39,696).
- At June 2010 there were an estimated 567,600 persons aged 65 years and over and an estimated 901,689 aged 0-14 years.
- At 30 June 2009, the population for Brisbane Statistical Division was 2,004,300 persons, a 2.7% increase from June 2008.
- Projected estimations of the Queensland population in 2051 vary from 101,545,100 (series A, high levels of fertility, overseas migration and interstate migration) to 8,311,100 (series B medium levels) and 7,012,300 (series C low levels).

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Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia

Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 4177.0) was released on 21 December 2010.

This publication Contains details on the number and characteristics of people who participate in a range of sport and physical activities. Data are presented for total Australia as well as for each state and territory and cover persons aged 15 years and over who participated in sport and physical recreation activities as players, competitors or persons who physically undertook an activity. People who were involved in non-playing roles, such as coaches, umpires or club officials were excluded from the data.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2009-10, there were 1,067,900 males and 1,084,100 females who took an active part in sport and physical recreation. The highest participation rates occurred in the 15-24 years age group and rates generally declined with increasing age.
- Household income has an effect on participation rates - the highest rates occur for the highest quintile and rates generally decline with lower quintiles of household income.
- Of the 2,152,000 participants, 1,134,400 participated 105 or more times during the year, 309,600 participated 53-104 times, 318,900 participated 27-52 times and 389,200 participated 1-26 times.
- The most popular sport or physical recreation activity was walking for exercise, with participation rates of 25.5% in 2005-06 and 22.6% in 2009-10. this was followed by aerobics/fitness/gym with participation rates of 13.5% in 2005-06 and 15.0% in 2009-10.

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Population Change

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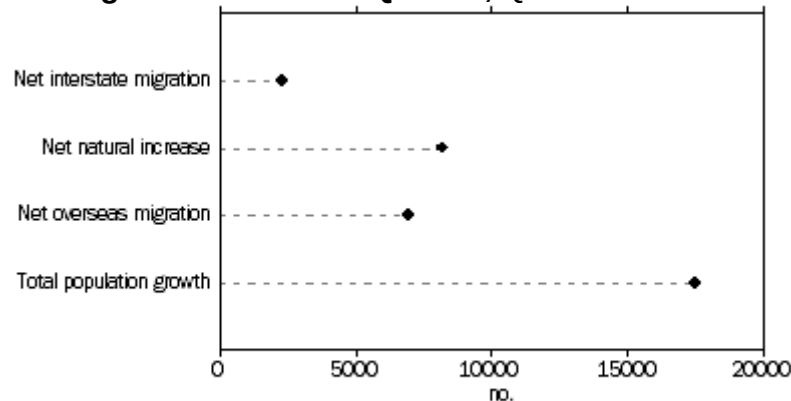
POPULATION CHANGE

Population Change, Queensland

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,516,361 at 30 June 2010, an increase of 89,083 (2.0%) since 30 June 2009. Queensland's population continued to record the second-fastest growth rate behind Western Australia.

Between the March 2010 quarter and the June 2010 quarter, 47% (8,201 persons) of the total population increase of 17,461 persons was due to natural increase (excess of births over deaths), 40% (6,943 persons) was due to net overseas migration and 13% (2,317 persons) was attributed to net interstate migration.

Population Change from Previous Quarter, Queensland - June 2010 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Regional Population Growth

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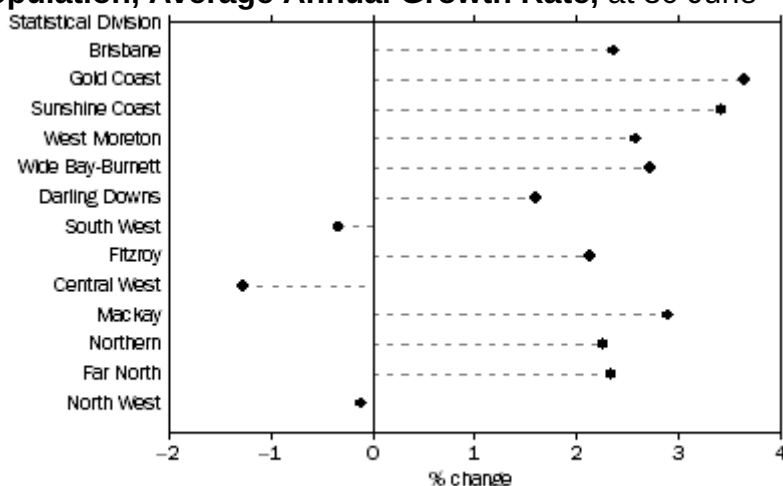
REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

Regional Population Growth, Queensland

At 30 June 2009, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,425,100 persons. The south-east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton statistical divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population. During the year to June 2009, Brisbane Statistical Division reached the population milestone of two million, which was 45% of Queensland's population.

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the eight years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2009 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.6%, Sunshine Coast (3.4%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.1%), South West (-0.3%) and Central West (-1.3%).

Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2009



Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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Labour Force

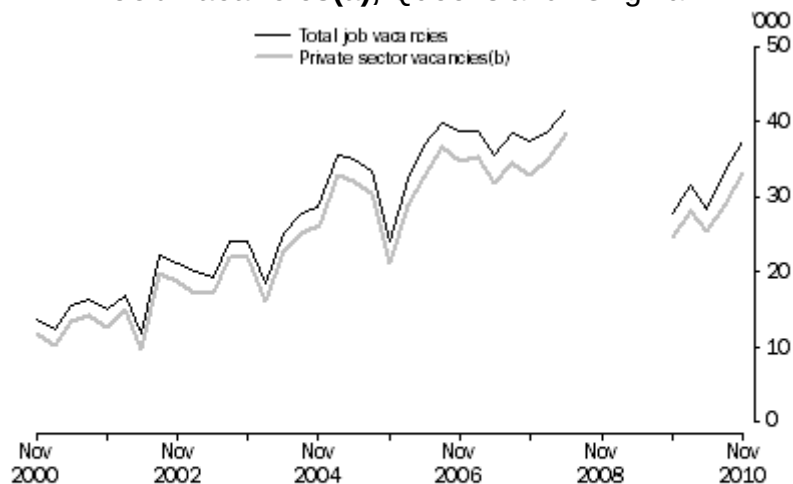
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LABOUR FORCE

Job Vacancies

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 37,400 in November 2010 from 33,400 in August 2010. The November 2010 vacancies were 12% higher than in August 2010. Public sector vacancies accounted for 11% of total job vacancies in November 2010.

Job Vacancies(a), Queensland: Original



(a) A gap in series exists from August 2008 to August 2009 inclusive.

(b) Telstra Corporation changed from the public sector to the private sector between November 2006 and February 2007.

Source: Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0).

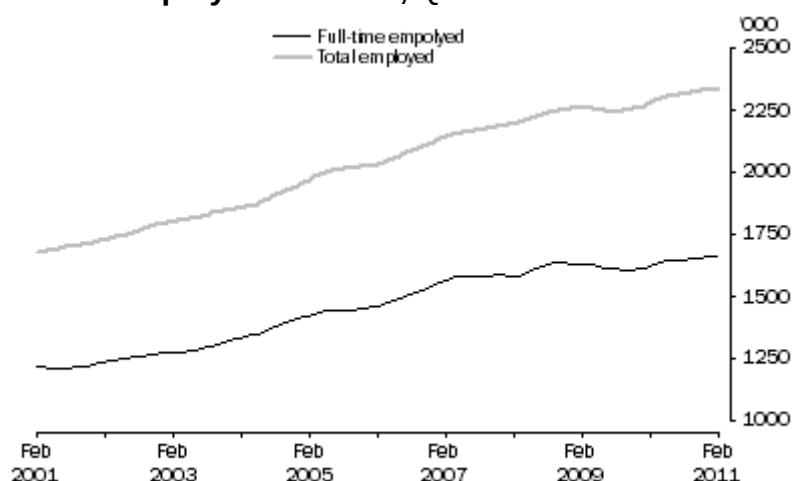
Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0).

Employed Persons

In February 2011, total employment in trend estimate terms was 2,330,000 persons, a decrease of 1,400 from the previous month. In January 2011, total employment in Queensland in trend terms was 2,331,400 persons, a decrease of 200 from December 2010.

Full-time employed persons was 1,662,000 in February 2011, rising from 1,661,300 in January 2011, and from 1,659,600 in December 2010. Full-time employed persons accounted for 71% of total employed persons in February 2011. It accounted for the same percentage in both January 2011 and December 2010. This proportion has been declining steadily since September 2008. Males accounted for 64% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons in February 2011.

Employed Persons, Queensland: Trend

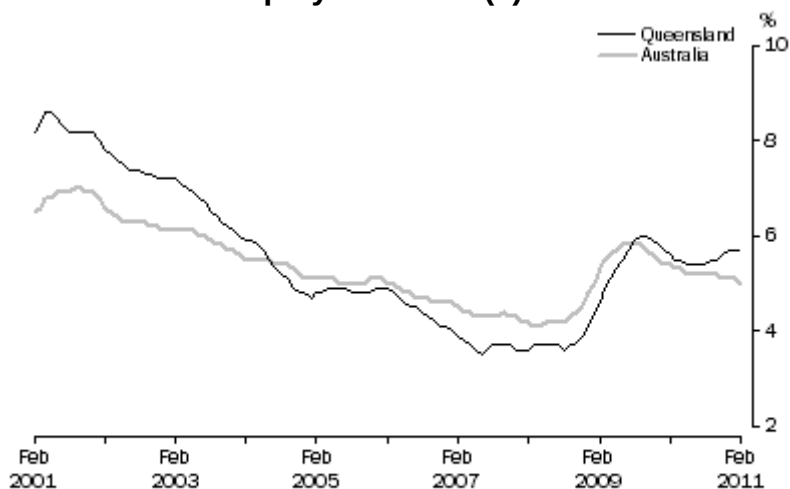


Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

Unemployment

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for December 2010 was 139,900 persons. In January 2011 this rose to 140,700 persons and in February 2011 to 141,300 persons. This equates to unemployment rates of 5.7% for each month. The Queensland trend unemployment rate has been higher than the national unemployment rate from August 2009 onwards.

Unemployment Rate(a): Trend

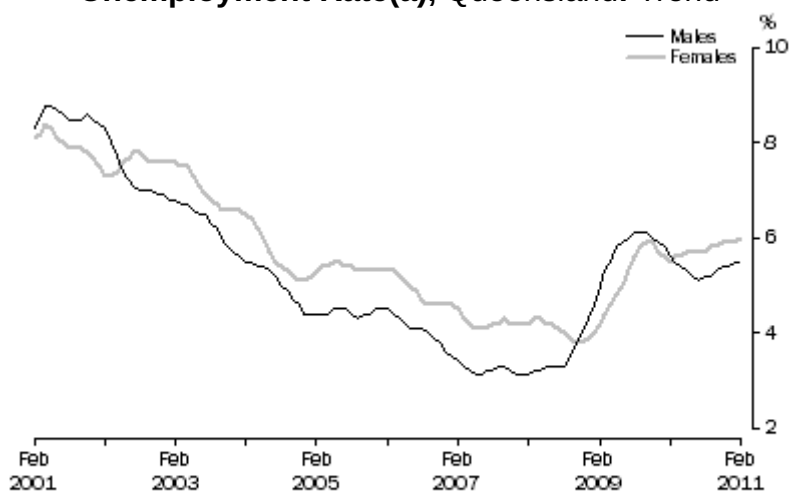


(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

In Queensland in December 2010, the trend male unemployment rate was 5.4% and rose to 5.5% in January 2011 and February 2011. The trend female unemployment rate was 5.9% in December 2010 and January 2011 and 6.0% in February 2011. From November 2008 to February 2010, female unemployment rates were lower than male unemployment rates. From March 2010 onwards, the female unemployment rate has been higher than the male unemployment rate in trend terms.

Unemployment Rate(a), Queensland: Trend



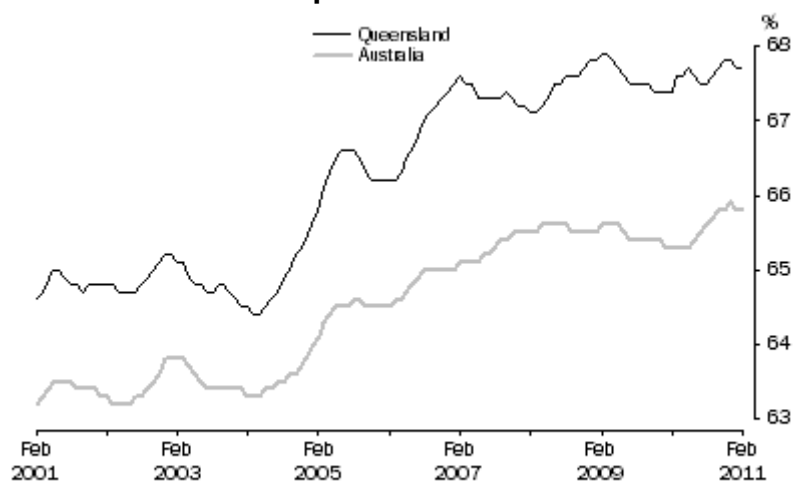
(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

Participation Rate

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland was 67.8% in December 2010 and fell to 67.7% in January 2011 and February 2011. The Queensland trend participation rate in February 2011 was 3.1 percentage points higher than in February 2001. It was 1.9 percentage points higher than the national participation rate in December 2010, January 2011 and February 2011.

Participation Rate: Trend

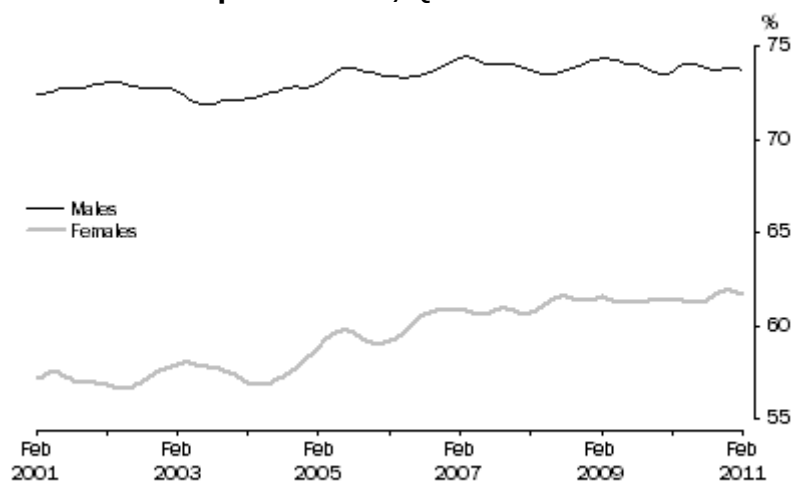


Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

For Queensland, the trend female participation rate was 61.9% in December 2010, 61.8% in January 2011 and 61.7% in February 2011. The female participation rate has been over 60% since June 2006 and in February 2011 was 4.6 percentage points higher than that recorded in February 2001.

The trend male participation rate in February 2011 was 73.7%. This was 1.4 percentage points higher than the rate recorded for February 2001.

Participation Rate, Queensland: Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

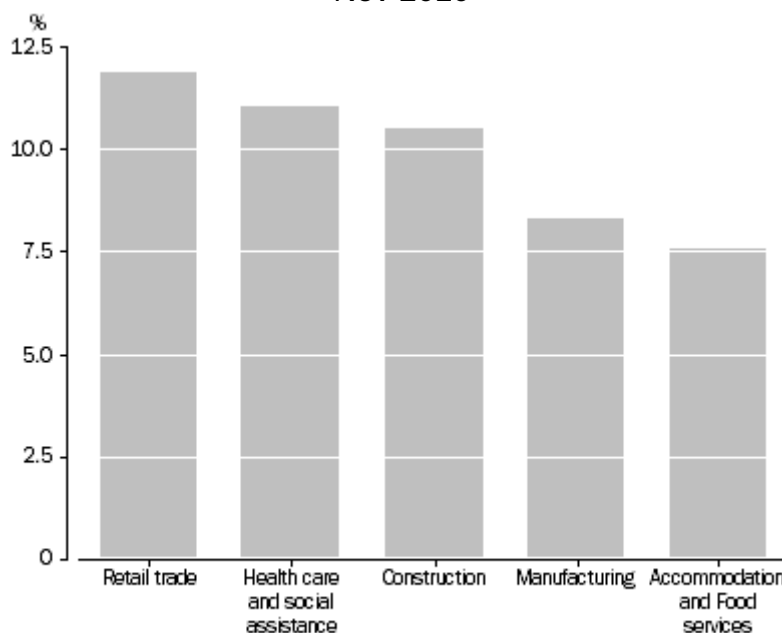
Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

Employed Persons by Industry

There were 2,336,000 employed persons in Queensland in November 2010. The five industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (277,300), Health care and social assistance (257,400), Construction (245,400), Manufacturing (194,100), and Accommodation and Food services (176,600). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas, water and waste services (29,700), Information, media and telecommunications (31,500), and Arts and recreation services (35,300).

The five industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for almost 49% of Queensland's employed persons.

Employed Persons by Industry, Percentage of total employed - Queensland: Original - Nov 2010



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year November 2009 to November 2010, the greatest proportional increase of employed persons occurred in the Mining industry (26%). In the same period, the Other Services industry had the greatest proportional decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 10%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared with the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Economy

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ECONOMY

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Recent Economic Statistics

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RECENT ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Motor Vehicle Census, Australia

Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary

Experimental Estimates for the Manufacturing Industry

Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia

Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia

Technical Manual: Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia

Australian Wine and Grape Industry

International Trade in Services by Country, by State and by Detailed Services Category, Financial Year

Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 Mar 2010

[Motor Vehicle Census, Australia](#), 31 March 2010 (cat. no. 9309.0) was released on 1 February 2011.

This publication presents statistics relating to vehicles which were registered at 31 March 2010 with a motor vehicle registration authority. Motor vehicle registration statistics are compiled from data made available by various state and territory motor vehicle registration

authorities and reflect the information as recorded in registration documents.

Statistics are provided on vehicle types comprising passenger vehicles, campervans, light commercial vehicles, trucks, buses and motorcycles. Vehicle characteristic information includes make of vehicle, year of manufacture, type of fuel that the vehicle was registered as using, and Gross Vehicle Mass or Gross Combination Mass for trucks. The size of the motor vehicle fleet is also compared with the estimated resident population.

Some data for Queensland:

- In the twelve months 31 March 2009 to 31 March 2010, Queensland had an increase of 75,000 motor vehicle registrations. This was a 2.3% increase, the national average increase was 2.5%
- For the period 31 March 2005 to 31 March 2010, Queensland's motor vehicle registrations grew by 21.4% with only Western Australia (22.3%) and Northern Territory (22.7%) being higher
- The average annual growth rate for Australia during the five year period 31 March 2005 to 31 March 2010 for Australia was 2.9%. Queensland again recorded the third highest rate at 3.9% behind Western Australia (4.1%) and Northern Territory (4.2%)
- Between 31 March 2005 and 31 March 2010, the number of petrol powered vehicles rose 15%, while diesel powered vehicles rose 62% and dual fuel vehicles rose 37%.

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Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary, 2009-10

Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary, 2009-10 (cat. no. 7501.0) was released on 21 February 2011.

This publication contains preliminary estimates of the gross values of production for principal agricultural commodities for all states, territories and Australia for 2009-10.

The final national and state estimates for 2009-10 will be released in Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (cat. no. 7503.0) in May 2011 and regional estimates shortly thereafter.

Comparisons with past year production estimates are based on 2008-09 data released in Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0).

Some data for Queensland:

- In the year ended 30 June 2010 Queensland produced crops to the value of \$4,788 million, this was the highest value of all the States and Territories for this period.
- The highest value production crop in Queensland in this period was sugar cane cut for crushing (\$1,309 million) with only Western Australia wheat (\$1,823 million) producing a higher value.
- During the year ending 30 June 2010, the Queensland value from the production of total livestock and other disposals was \$3,874 million, 31% of the Australian total \$12,659 million.
- The total value of livestock products produced in Australia in the year ending 30 June 2010 was \$5,664 million. Queensland was one of the lowest producers (\$492 million, 8.7%) with only Tasmania (\$306 million, 5.4%), Australian Capital Territory (\$7 million, 0.1%) and Northern Territory having no production, being lower.

Experimental Estimates for the Manufacturing Industry, 2008-09

Experimental Estimates for the Manufacturing Industry, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8159.0) was released on 16 December 2010.

This information paper contains experimental estimates for the Australian manufacturing industry for the 2008--09 reference period. The experimental estimates presented here use a combination of data directly collected in ABS surveys and data sourced from the Australian Tax Office (ATO). Modelling techniques are applied to combine these two data sources in order to produce experimental estimates at the ANZSIC class level for the data items wages and salaries, sales and service income, industry value added (IVA) and employment. In addition, estimates for state at the ANZSIC subdivision level are also presented for wages and salaries, sales and service income, and employment.

Some data for Queensland:

- The manufacturing industry, in 2008-09 had a total sales and service income of \$77,412 million, employed 191,254 persons and paid \$9,360 million in wages and salaries.
- The largest employer was the food product manufacturing industry, employing 46,958 persons, followed by the fabricated metal product manufacturing industry, employing 31,731 persons.
- The largest sales and service income of \$14,130 million was recorded by the food product manufacturing industry, followed by the primary metal and metal product manufacturing industry with \$12,815 million.

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Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2009-10

Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002) was released on 16 December 2010.

This publication contains estimates of number of public sector employees and cash wages and salaries by level of government by state. Also contains estimates of number of public sector employees and cash wages and salaries by industry for Australia. Additional unpublished information is available.

Some data for Queensland:

- At the end of June 2009 there were 30,700 Commonwealth, 295,300 state and 39,100 local government employees in Queensland. At June 2010, corresponding figures were 29,700 Commonwealth, 300,200 state and 43,900 local government employees
- Wages and salaries for 2008-09 were: \$1,996 million to Commonwealth employees, \$17,844 million to state government employees and \$2,057 million to local government employees. Corresponding figures for 2009-10 were: \$1,896 million Commonwealth, \$19,230 million State and \$2,467 local government.

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Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia, Nov 2010

Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia, Nov 2010 (cat. no. 6202.0.30.004) was released on 9 December 2010.

The Basic and Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) contains data from both the monthly Labour Force Survey and the related Labour Mobility supplementary survey.

The Labour Mobility data is in relation to people aged 15 years and over who had worked at some time during the year ending February 2010. In addition to the standard labour force data items, the Labour Mobility data provides details of changes in jobs between employers/businesses for up to three jobs and, for those people who have been with their employer/business for the last 12 months, the changes in their job including promotion, transfer, changes in occupation and usual hours worked. Estimates can be cross-classified by demographics such as state, sex, age, marital status and country of birth, as well as labour force characteristics.

Steps to confidentialise the dataset are taken to ensure the integrity of data, optimise its content and maintain confidentiality of respondents. They include removing any information that might uniquely identify an individual, reducing the level of detail for some items and collapsing some categories.

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Technical Manual: Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia, Feb 2010

Technical Manual: Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia, Feb 2010 (cat. no. 6202.0.30.005) was released on 9 December 2010.

This technical manual provides information about basic and expanded confidentialised unit record data from the February 2010 Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility supplementary survey. The Labour Mobility data is in relation to people aged 15 years and over who had worked at some time during the year ending February 2010. In addition to the standard labour force data items the Labour Mobility data provides details of changes in jobs between employers/businesses for up to three jobs, and for those people, who have been with their current employer/business for the last 12 months, the changes in their job including promotion, transfer, changes in occupation and usual hours worked. Estimates can be cross-classified by demographics such as state, sex, age, marital status and country of birth, as well as labour force characteristics.

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Australian Wine and Grape Industry, 2010

Australian Wine and Grape Industry, 2010 (cat. no. 1329.0) was released on 7 December 2010.

This publication is a statistical compendium of Australia's wine and grape industry containing information on: area of vines and production of grapes; wine production and grapes crushed; structure of the wine manufacturing industry; inventories of wine owned by winemakers at 30 June; domestic wine sales; exports and imports of wine.

Some data for Queensland:

- In the year ended 30 June 2010, Queensland vineyards produced 896 tonnes of red

wine grapes from a bearing area of 489 hectares and 582 tonnes of white wine grapes from a bearing area of 269 hectares.

- In 2009-10, there were 454 tonnes crushed by wineries crushing over 400 tonnes of grapes and 892 tonnes crushed by wineries which crushed 50 to 400 tonnes. In 2008-09, corresponding figures were 1,235 tonnes crushed by wineries crushing over 400 tonnes of grapes and 747 tonnes crushed by wineries which crushed 50 to 400 tonnes.
- Queensland had the smallest number of wineries crushing 50 tonnes or more of grapes of all states and territories. It had 7 of the Australian total of 376.
- In 2009-10, Queensland exported 1,048,000 litres of wine valued at \$4,779,000.

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International Trade in Services by Country, by State and by Detailed Services Category, Financial Year, 2009-10

International Trade in Services by Country, by State and by Detailed Services Category, Financial Year, 2009-10 (cat. no. 5368.0.55.003) was released on 3 December 2010.

The spreadsheets contain trade in services credits and debits data for:

- country and country groups by financial years;
- financial years by country and country groups;
- state by financial years;
- financial years by state;
- detailed services category by financial years;
- detailed travel services by financial years by country and country groups; and
- education related travel credits by financial years by educational sector by type of expenditure.

Data are available from 1999-2000.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2009-10, international trade in services, credits totalled \$8,840 million, down from \$9,068 million in 2008-09.
- In 2009-10, international trade in services, debits totalled \$7,565 million, down from \$7,624 million in 2008-09.

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Prices

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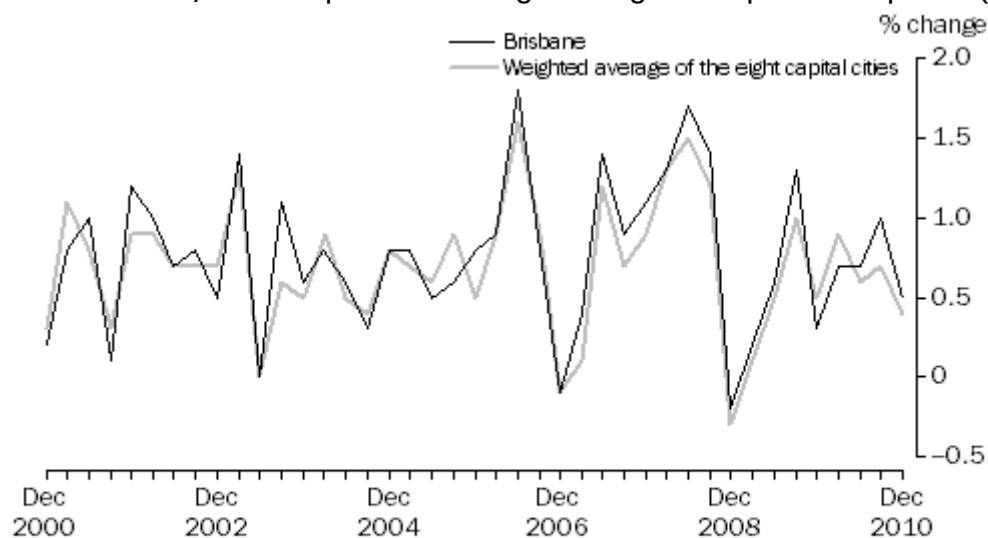
PRICES

Consumer Price Index

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 3.0% in the 12 months to December quarter 2010 compared with a 2.7% increase in the weighted average of the

eight capital cities. Melbourne recorded the highest increase of all the capital cities (3.1%). Brisbane recorded the second highest rise (3.0%) and Perth recorded the third highest rise (2.6%). Between the September quarter 2010 and the December quarter 2010 the Brisbane CPI increased by 0.5% compared with an increase of 0.4% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Consumer Price Index, All Groups - Percentage change from previous quarter(a): Original



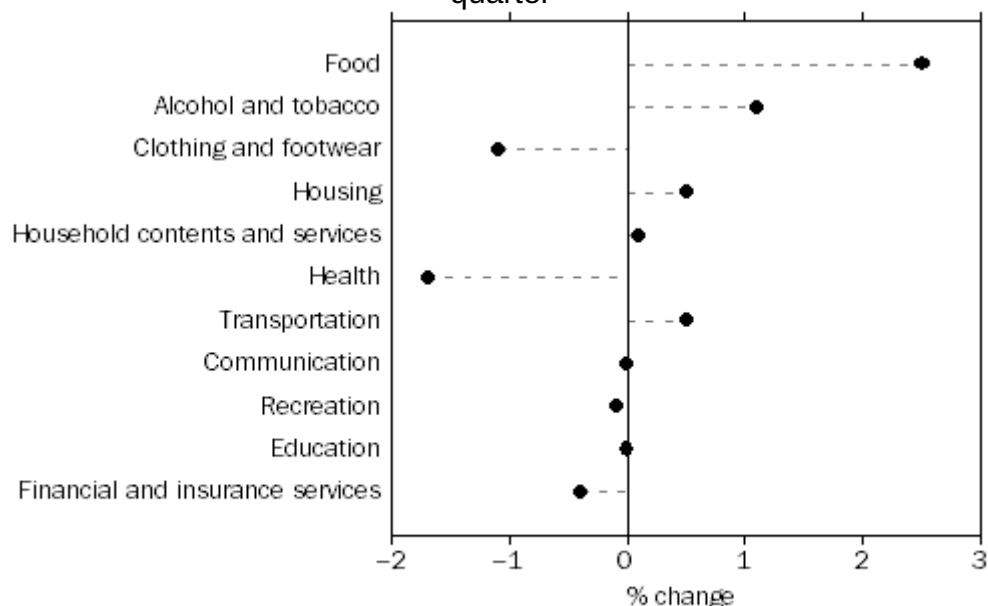
(a) The 2000–01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the December 2010 quarter, the majority of Brisbane price categories groups increased compared with the previous quarter. The largest increases were Food (2.5%) and Alcohol and tobacco (1.1%).

Over the same period, the largest decreases were recorded for Health (-1.7%), Clothing and footwear (-1.1%) and Financial and insurance services (-0.4%).

CPI Movement, Brisbane, Percentage change from previous quarter: Original - Dec 2010 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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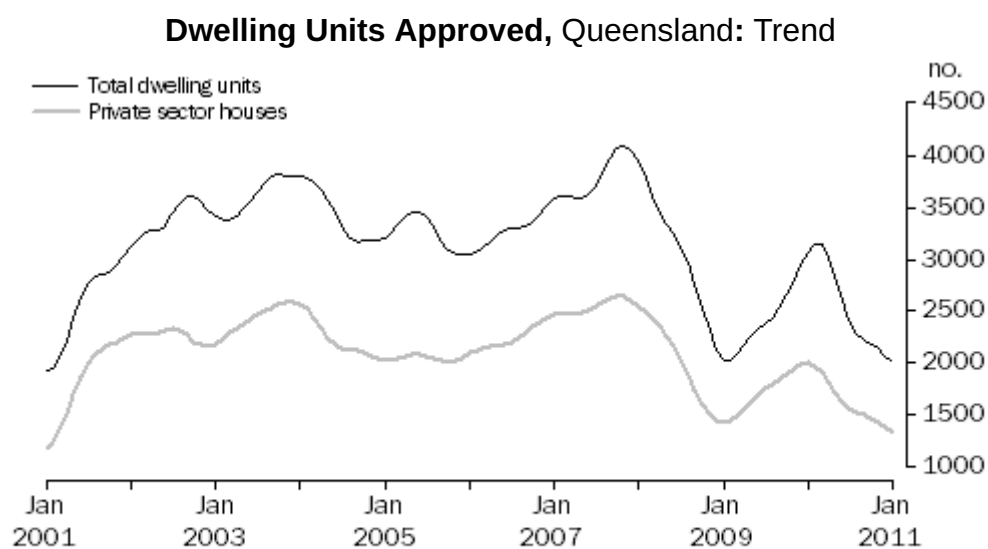
Construction

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CONSTRUCTION

Building Approvals

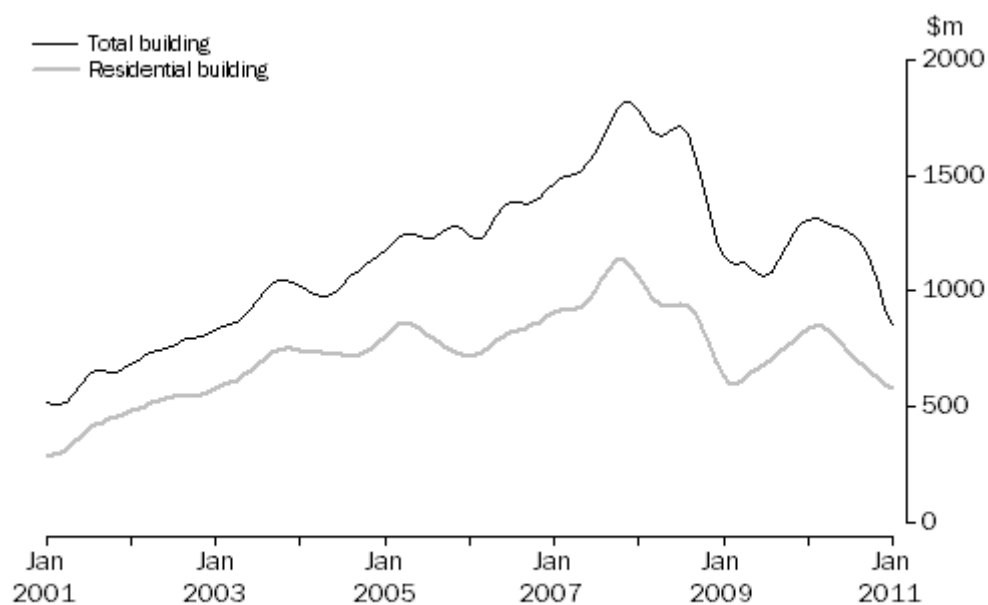
In January 2011, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 2,010 and in December 2010 the number was 2,073. This was a decrease of 3.0% for both January 2011 and December 2010, from their respective previous months. The trend estimate for private sector houses approvals in January 2011 was 1,342 which represented 67% of total dwelling units approved, and in December 2010 was 1,389 or 67%.



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

In January 2011, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$848 million, a decrease of 8.6% from December 2010 and down more than 35% from January 2010. In December 2010 the total value was \$928 million, a 10.1% decrease from the previous month and a 28% decrease from December 2009. Residential buildings accounted for 68% of the total value of buildings in January 2011 and 64% in December 2010.

Value of Building Approved, Queensland: Trend



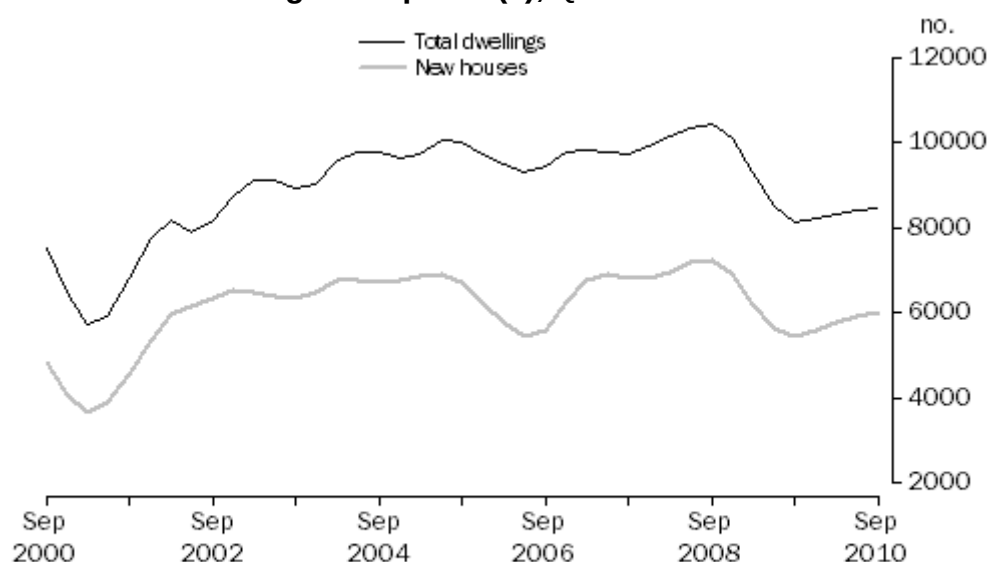
Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

Building Activity

In the September 2010 quarter, the total number of dwelling units completed in Queensland in trend terms was 8,458. This was an increase of 0.8% from the June 2010 quarter. There were 6,020 new houses completed during the September 2010 quarter which represented 71% of the total number of dwelling units completed.

Dwellings Completed(a), Queensland: Trend

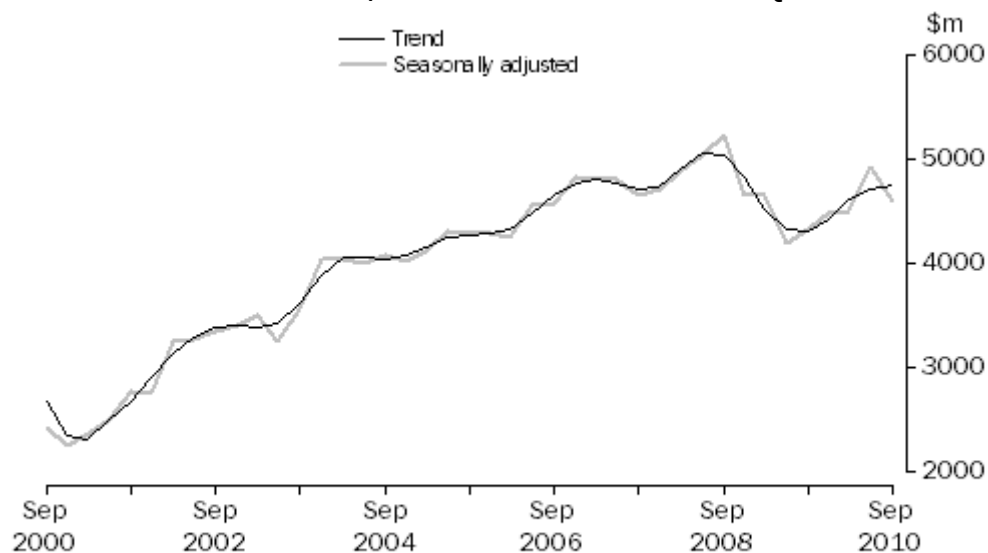


(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

In the September 2010 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,541 million. This was an increase of 0.4% from the June 2010 quarter.

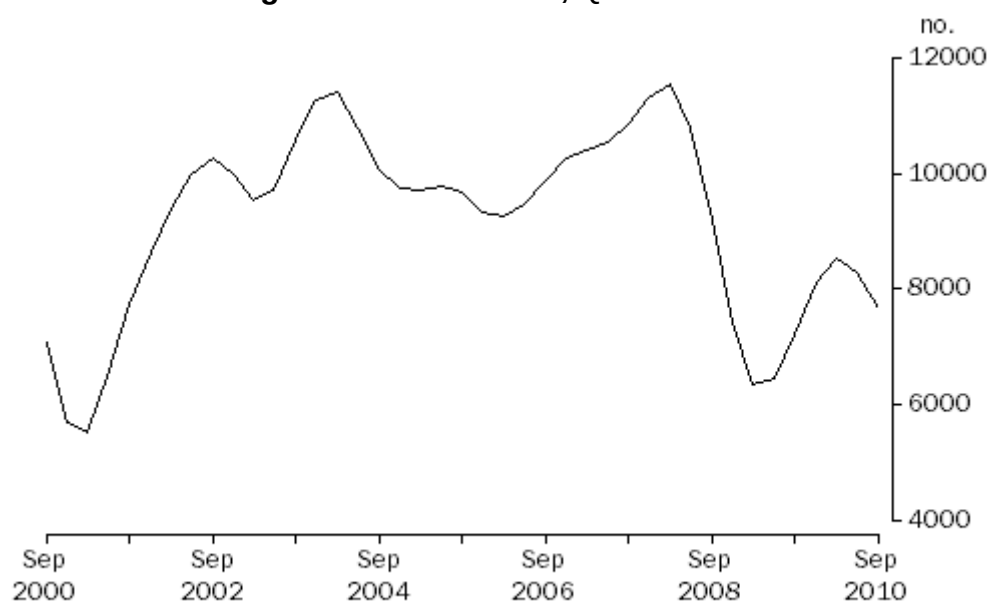
Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

During the September quarter 2010 the total number of dwelling units commenced in Queensland in trend terms was 7,669. This was an decrease of 7.4% from the June quarter 2010.

Dwelling units commenced, Queensland: Trend



Source: Building Activity, Australia, (cat. no. 8752.0).

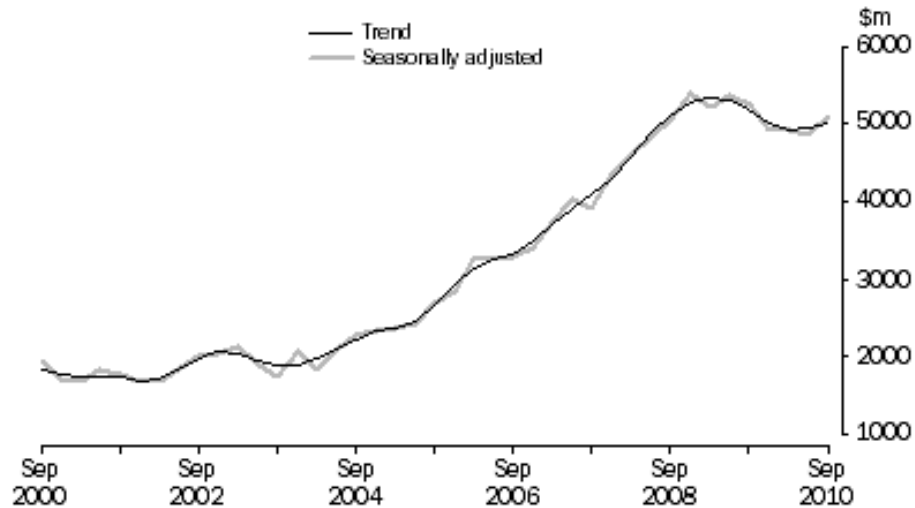
For more information on these topics, please refer to Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0), Dwelling Unit Commencements, Australia, Preliminary (cat. no. 8750.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Engineering Construction

Between the June 2010 and September 2010 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 1.6% to \$5,021 million. This

is the second quarterly increase since the end of a short period of decline from June quarter 2009 to March quarter 2010.

Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Housing Finance

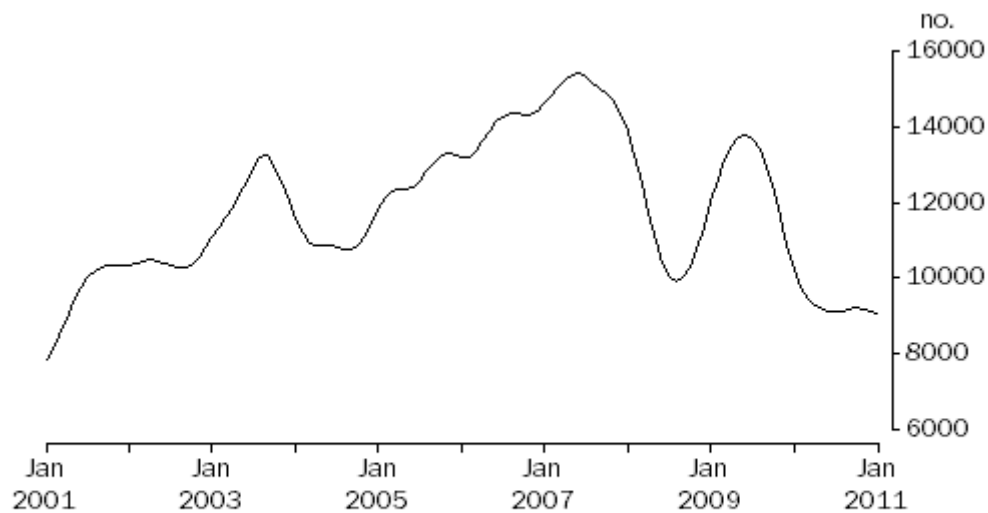
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HOUSING FINANCE

Housing Finance Commitments

In Queensland, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms decreased from 9,211 in October 2010 to 9,179 in November 2010, to 9,107 in December 2010 and to 8,994 in January 2011. These were decreases of 0.3%, 0.8% and 1.2%, respectively. The January 2011 total was the lowest number of commitments since May 2001.

Housing Finance Commitments, (Owner Occupation)(a), Queensland: Trend



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

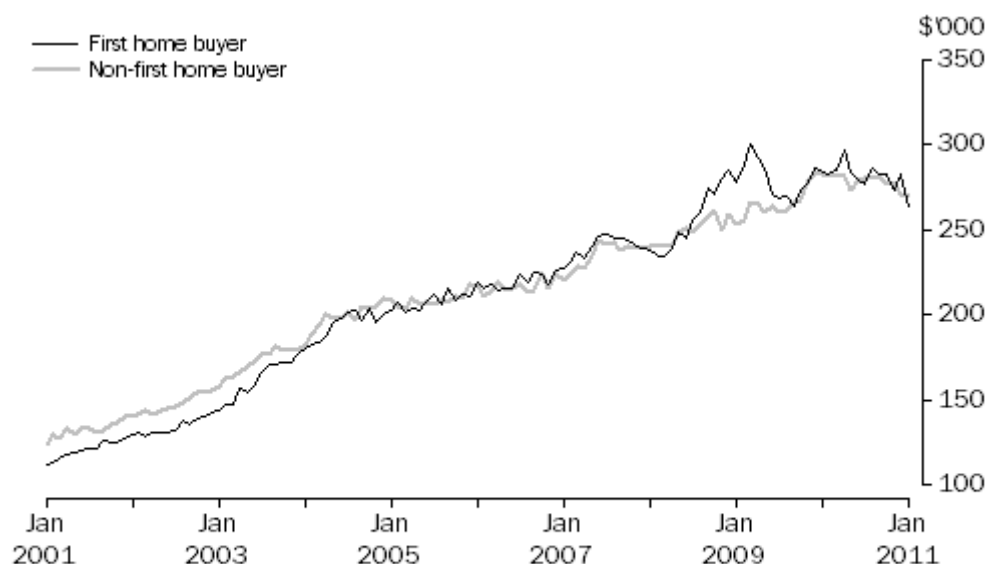
The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland decreased from \$2,549 million in October 2010 to \$2,522 million in November 2010, to \$2,486 million in December 2010 and to \$2,442 million in January 2011. These were decreases of 1.0%, 1.4% and 1.7%, respectively. Over the year to January 2011, in trend estimate terms, the value of housing finance commitments decreased 15.5%.

Over the ten years from January 2001 to January 2011, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland more than doubled from \$121,000 to \$268,800. The average home loan commitment has declined since reaching a peak of \$283,900 in December 2009 and this decline has been continuous since August 2010, when the average commitment was \$281,100.

The average loan size for first home buyers was \$282,600 in October 2010, \$273,000 in November 2010, \$283,400 in December 2010 and \$262,400 in January 2011. These represent changes of 0.1%, -3.4%, 3.8% and -7.4%, respectively, from the corresponding previous months.

Non-first home buyers had an average loan size of \$276,900 in October 2010, \$278,300 in November 2010, \$270,600 in December 2010 and \$269,900 in January 2011. These represent changes of -1.4%, 0.5%, -2.8% and -0.3%, respectively, from the corresponding previous months.

Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Queensland: Original



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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Incomes

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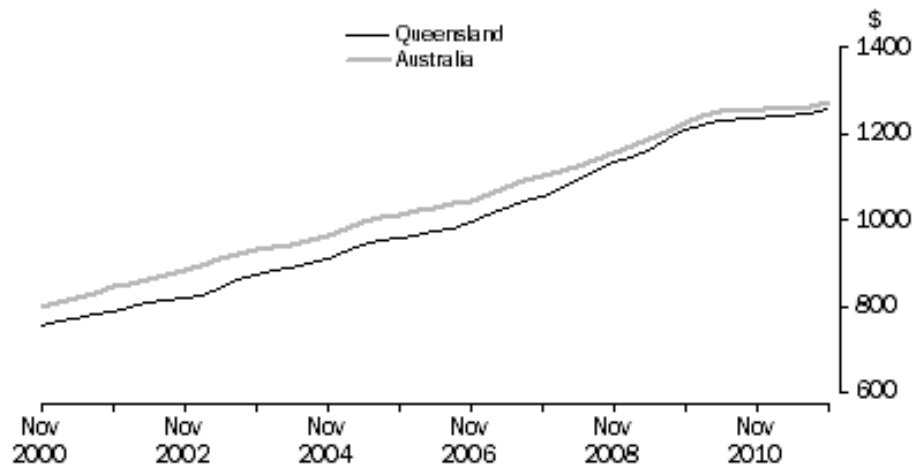
INCOMES

Average Weekly Earnings

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland was \$1257.20.0 in November 2010. The corresponding national earnings figure was \$1,272.50. The difference between the state figure and the national figure has become less in recent years.

The Queensland average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons increased 4.0% over the 12 months to November 2010, compared with an increase of 3.9% for the corresponding national figure over the same period.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time: Trend

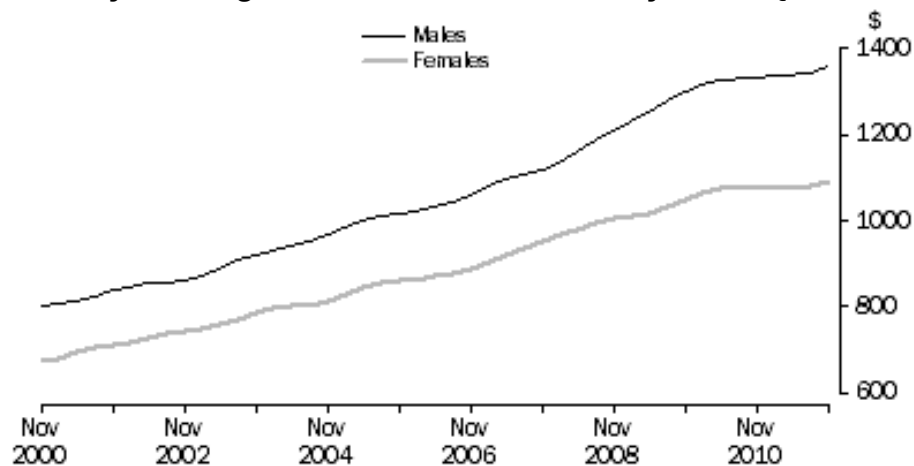


Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat no. 6302.0).

The November 2010 trend estimates of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland were \$1,356.10 for males and \$1,091.80 for females. The figure for males increased 4.3% over the previous 12 months compared with an increase of 4.0% for females.

The difference between male and female earnings in Queensland has widened over the ten years from November 2000 to November 2010 with males now earning \$264.30 more than females for average weekly full-time adult ordinary time earnings.

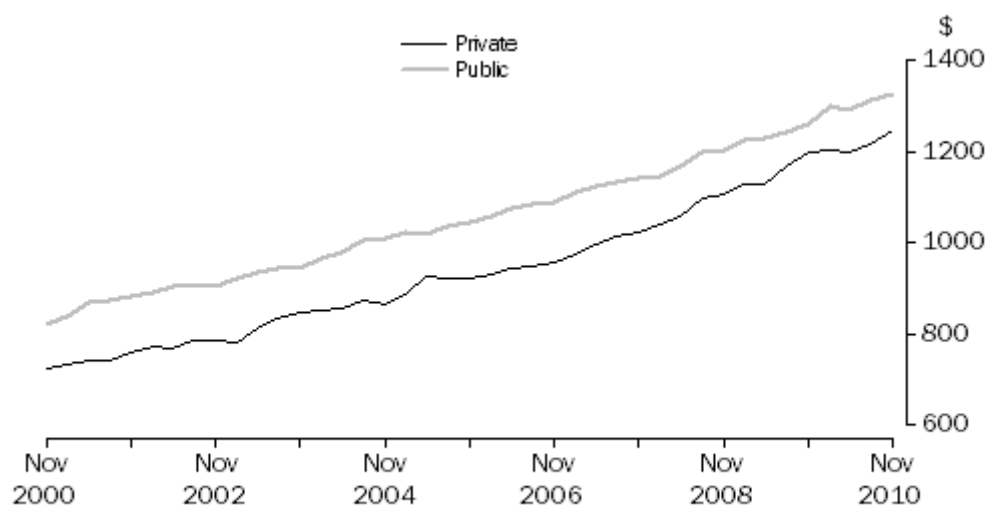
Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Queensland: Trend



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat no. 6302.0).

In original terms, the Queensland public sector November 2010 estimate of average weekly full-time ordinary time earnings was \$1,327.70, compared with \$1,248.10 for the private sector. Over the ten years to November 2010 in original terms, public sector earnings have remained higher than the private sector.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Queensland - Private and public sector: Original



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat no. 6302.0).

More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Consumption and Investment

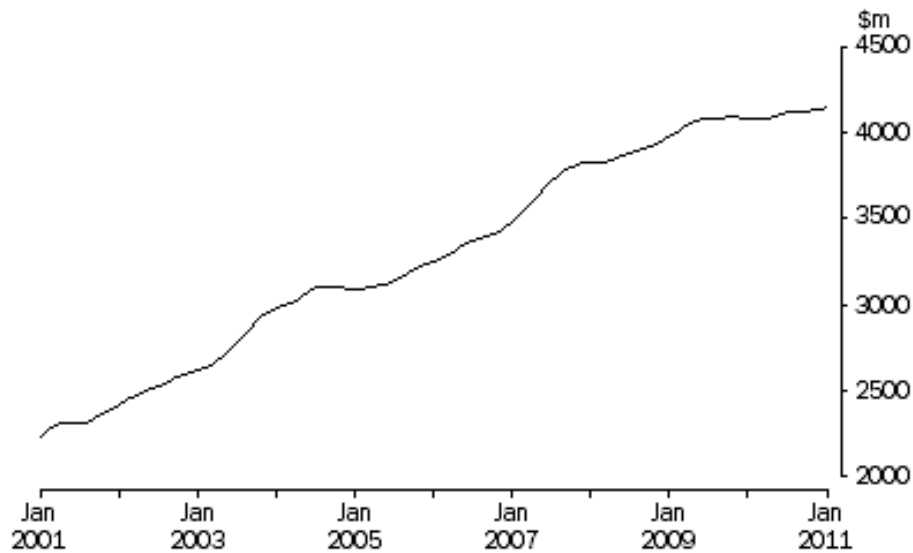
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CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

Retail Trade

The January 2011 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$4,146.6 million, an increase of 0.1% from December 2010, which recorded an increase of 0.1% from November 2010. In January 2011, Food retailing accounted for the greatest proportion of retail turnover at 43% (\$1,784 million), the major portion of which was Supermarket and grocery stores at 36% of total retailing (\$1,475 million), Household goods retailing at 17% (\$691 million) and Other retailing at 14% (\$600 million).

Retail Turnover(a), All Industries - Queensland: Trend



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

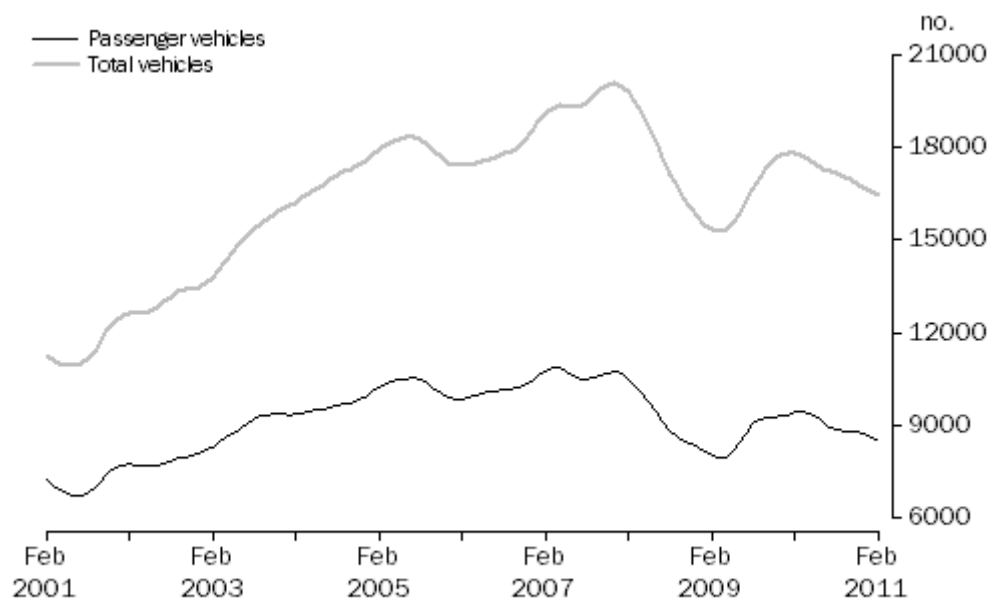
New Motor Vehicle Sales

In trend terms, a total of 16,458 new vehicles were sold in Queensland in February 2011. In trend estimate terms, the total number of new vehicle sales has been falling steadily since February 2010 when 17,489 were sold. In February 2011, in trend terms, there were 8,480 passenge vehicles, 3,761 sports utility vehicles and 4,244 other vehicles sold.

Corresponding sales for Australia in February 2011, in trend terms, were 48,386 passenger vehicles, 18,843 sports utility vehicles and 17,256 other vehicles, a total of 84,485 vehicles. Total vehicle sales for Australia, in trend terms, have declined steadily since the April 2010 total of 86,590.

In February 2001, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 64% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By February 2011, the proportion for new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 51%. The proportion of passenger vehicles for Australia was 69% in February 2001 and declined to 57% in February 2011.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, Queensland: Trend



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0).

Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

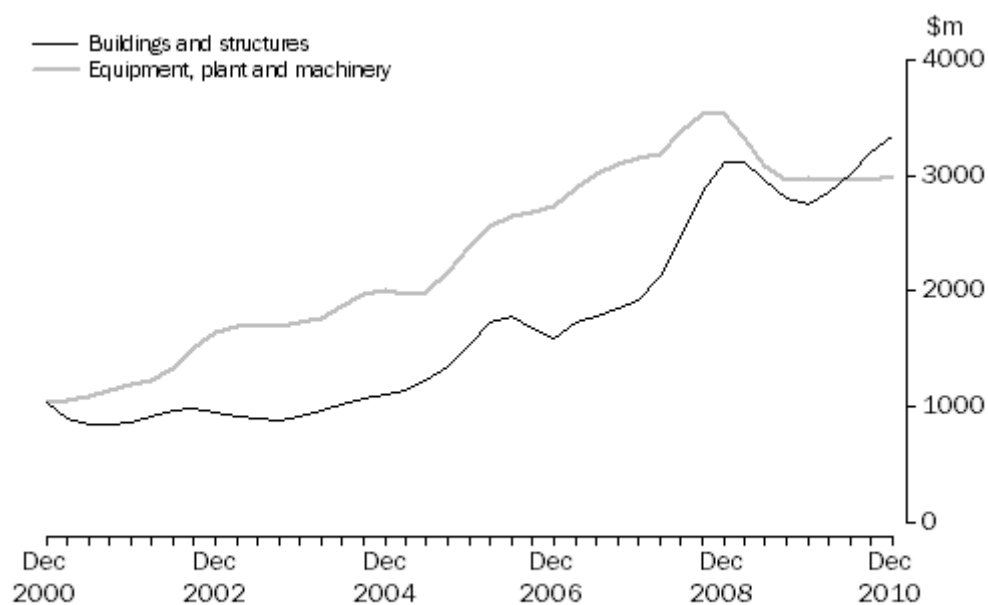
Private New Capital Expenditure

Between the September 2010 and December 2010 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 2.7% to \$6,324 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 1.2% to \$2,988 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 4.3% to \$3,346 million.

Comparing the December 2010 quarter with the December 2009 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 10.3%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 0.2% and expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 21.5%.

Private New Capital Expenditure, Chain Volume Measures by quarter - Queensland:
Trend



Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Queensland's Interstate Trade

Information on this topic can be accessed at *Interstate Trade, Queensland* (cat. no. 8502.3) or by contacting Queensland Interstate Trade on (07) 3222 6080. This publication is released quarterly.

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Tourist Accommodation

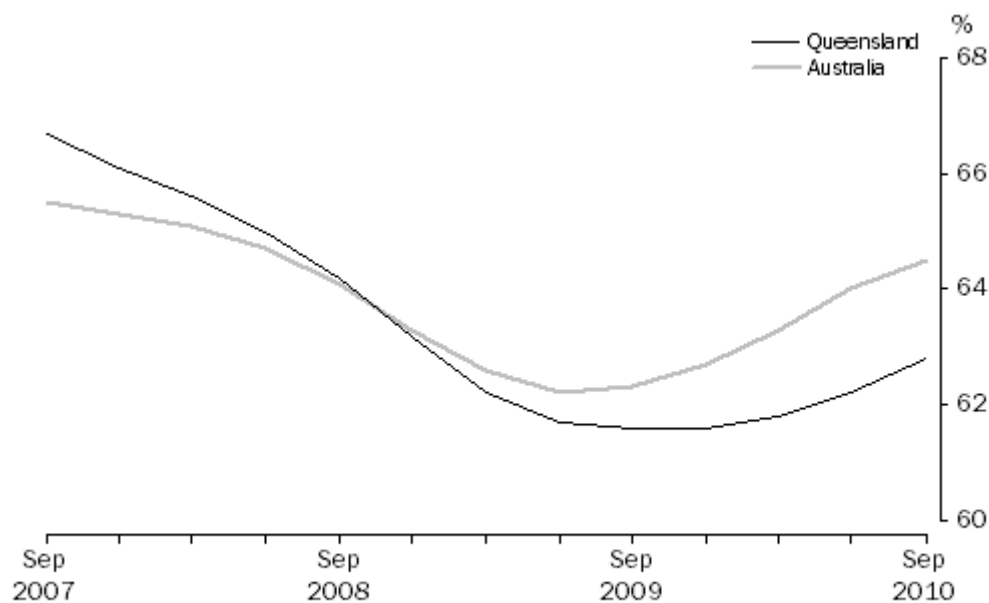
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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Queensland Hotels, Motels and Serviced Apartments with 15 or More Rooms

In the September 2010 quarter, there were 1,141 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 61,855 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland was 62.8%, slightly lower than the national average (64.5%).

Room Occupancy Rate, By Quarter: Trend



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0).

In the September 2010 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.8 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.7 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.3 days.

The trend estimate of Queensland total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was \$522.5 million in the September 2010 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cubes are released quarterly.

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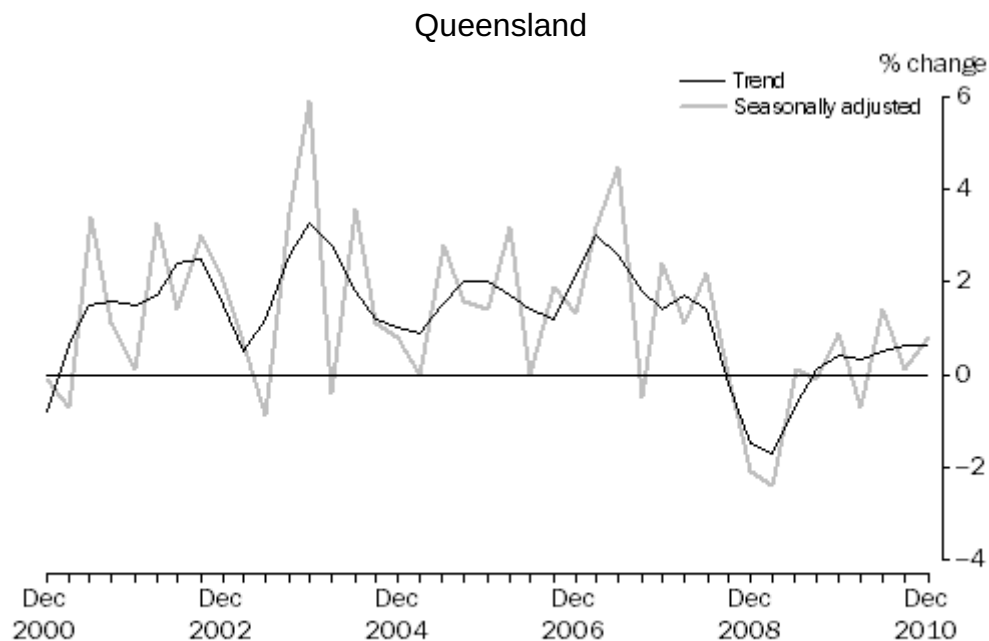
State Accounts

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STATE ACCOUNTS

Queensland's December quarter 2010 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$63,522 million, a \$402 million (0.6%) increase from the September quarter 2010. Australia's Domestic Final Demand (trend) increased 0.5% over the same period, to \$327,225 million.

State Final Demand, Chain Volume Measures - Percentage change from previous quarter:



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Environment and Energy

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ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

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Recent Environment and Energy Statistics

RECENT ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY STATISTICS

Land Account: Great Barrier Reef Region, Experimental Estimates

Land Account: Great Barrier Reef Region, Experimental Estimates, 2011 (cat no. 4609.0.55.001) was released on 28 February 2011.

This release provides environmental, economic and social information for the 5 Natural Resource Management (NRM) regions that comprise the Great Barrier Reef (GBR) catchments. The methodologies and practices used in this release will be reviewed and enhanced to produce future land accounts which will cover each State and Territory as well as specific environmental regions. For further information on environmental-economic accounting please refer to the ABS Information Paper: Towards an Integrated Environmental-Economic Account for Australia, 2010 (cat. no 4655.0.55.001).

The data are presented by way of an experimental Land Account. As mentioned in the preface this experimental Land Account is the forerunner to a planned series of land accounts and is an integral part of a full set of integrated environmental-economic accounts currently being developed by the ABS. It aims to provide statistics to inform decision-making, research and discussion about the GBR region and land accounts within government and in the wider community.

The Land Account is part of a set of integrated environmental-economic accounts currently being developed by the ABS. Environmental-economic accounting is a method of integrating environmental data with economic and social data. The United Nations Statistics Division is leading the development of an environmental-economic accounting framework, the System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA). Where possible, this release has been produced in accordance with the SEEA and has followed previous ABS environmental-economic accounting publications utilising this system - Energy Account, Australia, 2006-07 (cat. no. 4604.0) and Water Account, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 4610.0). In addition, land, timber and sub-soil assets are included on the national balance sheet contained in the Australian System of National Accounts, 2009-10 (cat. no. 5204.0).

This publication builds on the December 2009 release, Land Management Practices in the Great Barrier Reef Catchments, Final, 2008-09 (cat. no. 4619.0), which used 'land' as the framework for the statistical collection rather than the traditional business based framework. Using 'land' as the statistical unit enables data to be collected and published at finer levels of geography.

No new statistical collections were conducted to provide data for this release. It was compiled from existing data sources from Commonwealth and state government agencies.

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Environment and Energy Releases

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ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY RELEASES

Regular environment releases with Queensland content:

Stocks of Grain Held by Bulk Handling Companies and Grain Traders, Australia, (cat. no. 7122.0.55.001)

Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)

Livestock and Meat, Australia, (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

Wheat Use and Stocks, Australia, (cat. no. 7307.0)

Regular energy releases with Queensland content:

Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia, (cat. no. 8412.0)

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Explanatory Notes

Quality Declaration - Summary

QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

Other than new motor vehicle sales and housing finance, all data published in Qld Stats is collected under the Census and Statistics Act. The New Motor Vehicle Sales statistics are compiled for publication using data provided by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI). The collection is known as VFACTS and is based on retail sales by all FCAI member companies. The ABS calculates seasonally adjusted and trend series for publication in New Motor Vehicle Sales. For housing finance, the majority of the data are collected by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) under the Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001, whilst the ABS collects data from lenders not required to report to APRA.

RELEVANCE

The aim of Qld Stats is to provide information relevant to Queenslanders. Most of the data are presented at the state level. Population data from Regional Population Growth, Australia are presented annually in Qld Stats at statistical division level. Finer levels of disaggregation are available in the publication.

TIMELINESS

Data published in Qld Stats are taken from the ABS web site for each collection and these data represent the most recent available indicators in each topic group.

ACCURACY

Details on the accuracy of each series included in Qld Stats can be found in the individual source publications. Where available, the relevant Quality Declaration, Explanatory Notes or Technical Note should be referred to for specific details about data quality. Revisions can occur in source publications at some point of time after release. These revisions may or may not be reflected in Qld Stats, depending on the date of original inclusion in Qld Stats.

COHERENCE

Most series can be compared with similar series published by the ABS as definitions are uniform but careful investigation may be needed. Differences between series (where applicable) are available from the Explanatory Notes of the source publications.

INTERPRETABILITY

Data in Qld Stats may be shown as either original, seasonally adjusted or trend series. Seasonally adjusted and trend data series are clearly stated as such. If the data terms are not specified, they are in original terms.

Seasonal adjustment removes the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the original time series estimates. This is done to reveal the underlying non-seasonal features of the series. The smoothing of seasonally adjusted estimates to produce trend estimates reduces the impact of the volatile component of the seasonally adjusted series.

Please refer to Quality Declaration, Explanatory Notes, Glossary or Technical Note within each source publication to find further information about data sources, terminology and other aspects of the series.

ACCESSIBILITY

Qld Stats is an electronic publication containing summary information about a range of ABS releases, including links to the source publications. All ABS published data are available free of charge on the ABS web site and may include .PDF files and data cubes which often include similar data for all states and territories.

If the information you require is not available as a standard product or service, ABS Consultancy Services can help you with customised services to suit your needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

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